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Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 S.	Luxembourg	1.50 P.
Canada	1.50 P.	Netherlands	1.50 P.
Denmark	1.50 P.	Norway	2.25 P.
France	1.50 P.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Germany	1.50 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Italy	200 L.	Turkey	1.25 L.
Japan	1.50 P.	U.S. Military	30.25
South Korea	1.50 P.	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Russians Fly Arms To Syria

More MiG-21s Reportedly Sent

By Dusko Doder
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has completed a huge airlift of arms to Syria believed to have included an unspecified number of MiG-21 fighters to replace losses suffered recently by the Syrian Air Force, diplomatic sources disclosed today.

The airlift was carried out during November and December and involved roughly 40 medium- and long-range Soviet transport planes, including Antonov-22s capable of carrying 220,000-pound payloads each, the sources said. More than a dozen Syrian MiG-21 jets were reported to have been shot down in sporadic Israeli-Syrian aerial battles during the past five months. According to Israeli accounts, Syria has lost 46 aircraft in combat since the 1967 Mideast war.

The airlift was described as the biggest Soviet shipment by air of weapons to Syria. The Russians had airlifted weapons to Syria during September and early October using 20 or so medium-range Antonov-12 transport planes.

About 150 new Soviet military advisers were reported to have been flown to Syria in the September-October airlift, but there was disagreement among Western experts on whether that shipment included any important new missile systems.

The arms shipments to Syria indicated Moscow's continued interest in bolstering its position in the Arab world. There was speculation among Western sources that the latest shipments also may have included sophisticated low altitude SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles in anticipation of major Israeli strikes.

Syria Assails Israel
DAMASCUS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Comparing yesterday's Israeli air attacks to the recent American bombing of North Vietnam, the Syrian Foreign Ministry said today that the Israeli raids were aimed at crippling the Syrian economy and creating an "atmosphere of terror and military unrest."

It pledged that no Israeli attack will go unpunished. A ministry statement said the attacks were "aimed repeatedly at economic establishments and secure villages. They caused great material losses and killed or wounded large numbers of children, women and old people."

Syrian Resistance
This cowardly Israeli aggression, which was not preceded by any Syrian military action, clearly shows that Israel, and the imperialist powers that protect it, aim at breaking the Syrian resistance," the statement said.

The bombing of such civilian targets as harbor warehouses and tobacco storage depots in Latakia... show that Israel does not only seek to damage Syria's military strength but to cripple the nation's economy.

It also aims at creating an atmosphere of terror and military unrest, and in this respect the raids were similar, though on a smaller scale, to the American air attacks on North Vietnam between Dec. 18-30, the statement added.

Meanwhile, Syrian jet interceptors were reported to have shot down an Israeli aircraft.



GOING IN—Le Duc Tho (right, wearing hat) leading delegation with Xuan Thuy behind him (also wearing hat) to entrance of Paris suburban villa for yesterday's peace talks.

Third Session Set for Today

Kissinger and Tho Meet for 6 Hours

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho held the second meeting in their new round of private peace talks today in an apparently more relaxed atmosphere.

The two top negotiators met for six hours in an American-owned villa in suburban Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche. They agreed to meet again on Communist ground tomorrow afternoon, in Gif-sur-Yvette, continuing the rotation of sites.

The two envoys resumed their talks yesterday in an atmosphere of icy confrontation after 11 days of American bombing of the North Vietnamese heartland and a suspension of the talks that lasted nearly four weeks.

President Nixon's adviser and the chief Hanoi representative seemed more relaxed at the end of today's meeting. They smiled as they walked separately past newsmen and photographers waiting near the villa on the grounds of one of France's most exclusive golf clubs. They again avoided meeting face to face in public, however, and no handshakes were seen.

Before the U.S. bombing offensive, their meetings were marked by numerous displays of cordiality. But there was no indication whether the surface changes reflected lack of progress in the talks.

News Blackout
Both delegations maintained their news blackout. The main obstacles to agreement are believed to be South Vietnam's claim to sovereignty over all the South, a cease-fire police force and the continued presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South.

Technical experts of the two sides met separately for the seventh time since President Nixon restricted the bombing to below the 20th parallel on New Year's Eve.

The North Vietnamese government, although pursuing the renewed peace talks, announced reinforcement of anti-aircraft defenses in apparent fear of possible new U.S. raids on Hanoi and Haiphong in case the talks should break down.

Before Mr. Kissinger began today's meeting with Mr. Tho, the official Hanoi newspaper, Nhan Dan, indicated doubt that the talks would produce agreement.

"There has not been any sign showing that the negotiations will reach any results," the paper said. "On the contrary, very bad signs on the part of the United States have been repeated again and again."



President Georges Pompidou at his news conference.

But Expresses Hope for Accord

Pompidou Hints He Blames U.S. for Talks Breakdown

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today expressed France's "deep disappointment and sorrow" over the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, and indicated for the first time that he put much of the blame for last month's breakdown in negotiations on the United States.

Responding to a question at his semi-annual press conference, Mr. Pompidou, in careful but nonetheless explicit language, dropped much of the reserve and impartiality he has shown in the past on the Vietnam war—qualities he has called essential for the nation that is host to the peace talks.

He referred to the letter he wrote to President Nixon during the bombing north of Vietnam's 20th parallel last month and said that for reasons of "delicacy" he would not reveal its contents. The French press, however, already has reported that Mr. Pompidou's letter expressed France's considerable "surprise" over the bombing and the hope it would quickly end.

Mr. Pompidou's strongest warning to the United States came when he quoted the 19th-century writer Benjamin Constant, who wrote "the proof that they want war is that they defend themselves." Mr. Pompidou said he did not believe the saying in its application to North Vietnam.

He called the present negotiating situation difficult but said he hoped "with all my heart" that it would succeed so that the "alternating of bombing and negotiating in Paris" did not resume.

There was no immediate U.S. reaction to Mr. Pompidou's remarks. In past weeks, however, U.S. officials have made it clear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Following Protective Raid Policy in North

SAIGON, Jan. 9 (AP).—President Nixon has authorized U.S. fighter escorts to attack North Vietnamese MiGs or missile sites above the 20th parallel if they threaten American B-52s below the parallel, reliable sources here reported today.

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that, in accordance with the President's Dec. 30 ban, no "offensive operations" are being carried out above the 20th parallel. Mr. Friedheim said, however, that he could not discuss the specific rules of engagement for American pilots. He noted that the Saigon report was attributed to U.S. sources outside the American military command. He added: "News sources outside the military command are unlikely to know what's going on inside the command."

But when asked if he was saying that the report was inaccurate, Mr. Friedheim refused direct comments. The Saigon report of authorized U.S. counteroffensive action above the 20th parallel followed the U.S. command's announcement today that an Air Force F-4 Phantom shot down a MiG-21 along the 20th parallel Sunday when the enemy plane threatened a flight of B-52s.

The command said that the MiG was downed "northwest of Thanh Hoa," which is 10 miles below the 20th parallel. A spokesman refused to say how far northwest of the city the downing occurred.

This was interpreted as a tacit acknowledgment that the dog-fight extended above the parallel.

Policy 'Continuation'
[United Press International said the source of the Saigon report characterized the counteroffensive authorization as a continuation of the "protective-reaction strike" policy in effect during a bombing halt over North Vietnam between 1968 and last April.]

U.S. sources outside the command indicated today that Hanoi radio was not lying when it reported last week that U.S. fighters "escorting" reconnaissance planes attacked anti-aircraft defenses in Hoa Binh Province south of Hanoi. The U.S. command denied at the time that American planes had bombed pre-selected targets above the 20th parallel, but it refused to comment on reconnaissance operations and what action fighter escorts might have taken.

The MiG-21 downed Sunday was the fifth "kill" reported by U.S. crews since Dec. 18. The U.S. command said a total of 183 North Vietnamese jets have been downed during the war.

Thirty-nine B-52s dropped about 1,100 tons of bombs in the North Vietnamese panhandle during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today, U.S. sources said. The command said the targets included supply caches and logistics routes 25 to 45 miles south of Thanh Hoa and 10 to 30 miles northwest of Dong Hoi, which is 45 miles above the Demilitarized Zone.

During the same period, the command said, U.S. fighter-bombers made 128 strikes in the panhandle, destroying supply trucks and setting fuel depots afire.

Hanoi claimed that two B-52s were downed yesterday and today below the 20th parallel, and that an unmanned reconnaissance plane was shot down north of Hanoi yesterday, but the U.S. command said it had no plane losses to report.

In South Vietnam, nearly 50 B-52s dropped more than 1,200 tons of explosives on troop concentrations in a staging area that North Vietnamese forces used for attacks in the triborder (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Adm. Thomas Moorer

Moorer Calls Hanoi's War Ability Target

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared today that the heavy air attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong were aimed solely "at North Vietnam's capability to maintain the land battle in the South."

The U.S. military chief called the 12-day bombing raids, which he said were "aimed at military targets, not cities... very effective" in damaging Hanoi's war-making power.

Adm. Moorer spoke with reporters after he gave the House Appropriations Committee a closed-door briefing on military aspects of the Vietnam war.

At the same time, Defense Secretary-designate Elliot L. Richardson told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he supported President Nixon's bombing and other military decisions in Vietnam as "wise and conscientious" and that they were "taken for the sole objective of achieving peace on terms that minimize the risks to the preservation of that peace."

1,200 Deaths
Adm. Moorer said he had no figures to dispute North Vietnam's charge that 1,300 to 1,600 people, both civilians and military, were killed by the record American bombing, which was suspended Dec. 30 when the present round of private Paris negotiations was arranged.

But he said, "It is suspected a large number of these were employed with these military targets."

Adm. Moorer said he showed photographs to the committee to prove that U.S. bombers had not struck the Hanoi camp holding American prisoners of war, as North Vietnam had asserted.

He also told the committee, he said, that more than 1,000 SAM-2 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



WEARY MEN—New Orleans Mayor Moon Landrieu and police superintendent Clarence Giarrusso talking to the press after the two-day sniper ordeal was over.

Orleans Sniper's Gun Used in a Previous Murder

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso said today that a handgun used by a sniper to kill a young police cadet was the same 44-millimeter magnum used to kill a man in a previous murder.

Giarrusso identified the handgun as a Remington-Union City .44 magnum, which was used to kill a man in a previous murder. He said the handgun was found in the same place as the one used to kill the police cadet.

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U.S. Hospital Patients 'Bill of Rights' Lists Death Option

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—An individual's right to choose path by rejecting medical therapy and a patient's right to obtain a full explanation of a medical condition in clear, precise terms were affirmed in a 12-point "bill of rights" issued by the nation's leading hospital association yesterday.

The American Hospital Association, which has its headquarters in Chicago, approved a bill of rights as a national policy statement after a three-day study by its board of trustees and four consumer representatives.

Although a hospital will not be accredited if it rejects the policy, the association expects that its 1,000 member institutions will adopt the statement and make copies available to all patients.

Among the major points that the statement affirms are the right to considerate and respectful care, the privacy of a patient's medical-care program, confidentiality of his medical records and a clear understanding of which doctor is

in charge of his overall care, the options that exist for treatment of his condition, and whether experimentation is involved in such therapies.

Previous Stands
Most of the statement's points have been put forth by organizations previously. In 1961, for example, the American Medical Association's legal department said that "a patient has the right to withhold his consent to life-sustaining treatment" and impose his own conditions on his therapy. But this statement was

The 12-Point Declaration: A Patient Has the Right...

To respectful care.
To obtain from his physician complete current information concerning his diagnosis, treatment and prognosis in terms the patient can be reasonably expected to understand.
To receive from his physician information necessary to give informed consent prior to the start of any procedure and/or treatment, including the specific procedure, the risks and probable duration of incapacitation.
To refuse treatment to the extent permitted by law, and to be informed of the medical consequences of his action.
To every consideration of his privacy concerning his own medical-care program... Those not directly involved in his care must have the permission of the patient to be present.
To expect that all communications and records pertaining to his care should be treated as confidential.

To expect that within its capacity a hospital must make reasonable response to the request of a patient for services.
To obtain information as to any relationship of his hospital to other health-care and educational institutions insofar as his care is concerned.
To be advised if the hospital proposes to engage in or perform human experimentation affecting his care or treatment. The patient has the right to refuse to participate in such research projects.
To expect reasonable continuity of care.
To examine and receive an explanation of his bill regardless of source of payment.
To know what hospital rules and regulations apply to his conduct as a patient.

of consumer action in health and medical affairs.
Publication was intended to make communications between doctors and patients more effective, particularly now that more Americans receive care in institutions rather than at doctors' private offices.
Dr. John A. McMahon, president of the hospital association, said: "The 12 points are subject areas that have always needed to be spelled out to the patient so that he would know what his rights are in the hospital setting."

● Pompidou says world Socialist conference muddles in French affairs. Page 2.
ready has reported that Mr. Pompidou's letter expressed France's considerable "surprise" over the bombing and the hope it would quickly end.
Mr. Pompidou's strongest warning to the United States came when he quoted the 19th-century writer Benjamin Constant, who wrote "the proof that they want war is that they defend themselves." Mr. Pompidou said he did not believe the saying in its application to North Vietnam.
He called the present negotiating situation difficult but said he hoped "with all my heart" that it would succeed so that the "alternating of bombing and negotiating in Paris" did not resume.
There was no immediate U.S. reaction to Mr. Pompidou's remarks. In past weeks, however, U.S. officials have made it clear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Extreme Positions Taken

Officials Report No Progress By U.S., Russia at SALT Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Well-placed administration officials said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had failed to make any significant progress in their latest round of talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

The officials, in separate interviews, provided the first details about the renewed talks on arms limitation, which took place in Geneva from Nov. 21 to Dec. 21. The talks are scheduled to resume in Geneva on Feb. 27.

U. Alexis Johnson, who has been under secretary of state for political affairs, replacing Gerard Smith as the chief American negotiator.

The round of talks that ended in December marked the opening of the second phase of the arms limitation discussions. They were devoted primarily to the quest for a comprehensive treaty putting limits on all offensive strategic weapons.

The first round of talks was completed in Moscow in May with a comprehensive treaty on offensive strategic weapons and a five-year interim accord putting certain limits on land-based and submarine-launched offensive missiles. The two sides agreed to seek a more comprehensive agreement on offensive weapons in the second phase.

In the Geneva round, one high

administration official said, both sides took "extreme" positions, as expected, and the talks ended without any narrowing of known differences.

Another official said he doubted that any breakthrough would occur until President Nixon met with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, later this year.

According to the officials, the chief differences fell in the following areas:

• The Americans made it clear that they were interested in an agreement that would end the Soviet Union's numerical advantage in land-based and submarine-launched missiles and that also would include the strategic bombers of both sides. The bombers were not included in the five-year interim accord.

• The Soviet Union agreed that the treaty on offensive weapons should be comprehensive, but insisted "in very strong terms," according to one administration official, that the treaty also cover the 700 American tactical aircraft based in Europe and on carriers that can take nuclear weapons to the Soviet Union.

• The United States, as it did in the Moscow discussions, said that the tactical aircraft, known in arms-control terminology as forward-based systems, should not be included in talks limiting "offensive strategic weapons."

• Both sides discussed the need to include in the second multiple warheads, in which the United States has a technological lead, but the United States said that some kind of outside inspection system must be provided to monitor what are known as multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs.

• The Soviet Union said that any effective on-site inspection system would require the presence of foreign nationals on their territory and the Russians repeated their opposition to such a system, which they have traditionally regarded as a potential espionage threat.

The officials said that the main stumbling block to an effective agreement on offensive weapons remained the Soviet insistence on including in the package the tactical aircraft that can carry nuclear weapons.

Defense of Europe

The United States has asserted that those aircraft serve primarily to defend Western Europe against attack and any reduction in their numbers should be matched by a cut in the Soviet Union's intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The Russians, however, have said that they regarded any weapon as "strategic" if it could deliver a nuclear blow to the other side. Thus, in their view, the American tactical aircraft should be included because they can hit the Soviet Union, but the Soviet intermediate-range missiles should not because they cannot reach the United States.

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed not to publish the details of their negotiations. The information reported here was gathered independently through a series of interviews with various officials, all of whom sought anonymity.

Ties to Defendants

As members of the Nixon committee's high command, the four may have dealt with at least two of the defendants in the bugging case, G. Gordon Liddy, the former finance counsel of the Nixon campaign, and James W. McCord Jr., security coordinator of the committee.

Mr. Odle, according to the committee, hired Mr. McCord. Mr. Sloan was responsible for all financial transactions at the committee, including paying the salaries of those two defendants. Mr. Magruder was in charge of the day-to-day operation of the campaign committee. Mr. Porter coordinated the speaking appearances of President Nixon's "campaign surrogates."

Chief U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, who is presiding over the Watergate trial, has said that he wants to explore fully the motives, sponsorship and financing of the alleged bugging.

But the chief prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert, has indicated that the trial will focus on the alleged



GOING TO COURT—Some of accused in the Watergate trial in Washington Monday. From left: Virgilio Gonzales, defense counsel Henry Rothblatt, Bernard Barker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez. Woman is unidentified.

Bugging Trial May Call 6 From Nixon Units

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—The chief prosecutor in the Watergate bugging case yesterday listed six present or former aides to President Nixon or the Committee for the Re-election of the President among 60 prospective witnesses that the government might call to testify in a trial the judge predicted would last six weeks.

The six, named in court as the trial opened, include Jeb S. Magruder, former deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign and now executive director of the President's inaugural committee; Bruce Kahlert, an aide to White House chief of staff H. R. (Bob) Halde- man, and Fred F. Fielding, an assistant to presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d.

The other three are Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the former Nixon re-election committee treasurer; Herbert L. Porter, the former Nixon committee scheduling director; and Robert C. Odle, former personnel director for the committee.

The four former officials of the re-election committee figured in published reports as having information about an alleged campaign of spying and disruption directed against the Democrats.

Mr. Magruder, Mr. Porter and Mr. Sloan have been accused in newspaper articles of handling money in a special campaign fund allegedly used to finance the spying and disruption. According to one report, which he has denied, Mr. Odle received memos on the wiretapped conversations at Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

At that time, J. Stanley Pottinger was appointed director of the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the judge also noted.

In his findings in a case brought by the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in October, 1970, Mr. Pratt asked the defense fund to suggest a court decree in the matter.



E. Howard Hunt



G. Gordon Liddy

bugging and not on other alleged spying and sabotage.

Mr. Silbert said in several pretrial hearings that the evidence and testimony will allow the jury only to draw "inferences" about the broader questions.

Judge Sirica excused more than 150 prospective jurors yesterday after they apparently told him that being sequestered for the duration of the trial would cause them serious hardships.

After approximately 260 prospective jurors were questioned

for five and a half hours and after Judge Sirica made a "guess" that the trial would last about six weeks, only 100 prospective jurors were left in the sprawling, ceremonial courtroom of the U.S. District Court here.

E. Howard Hunt Jr., another former White House consultant and a defendant, looked pale in court and appeared to have lost weight in the last month. Mr. Hunt's wife was killed in a plane crash in Chicago several weeks ago.

Besides Mr. Liddy, Mr. McCord

Justice Dept. Trying to Halt Desegregation-Related Decree

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Department of Justice is struggling to avoid a possible court order that would force the government to resume the largely abandoned practice of threatening schools and colleges with loss of federal funds for failing to desegregate.

Last Nov. 18, Judge John H. Pratt of the Federal District Court here found that many state and local educational agencies were failing to meet the terms of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Hearings on compliance, with the threat of loss of federal funds, had been running at a rate of about 100 a year. They dropped to a trickle, beginning in March, 1970, the judge noted.

At that time, J. Stanley Pottinger was appointed director of the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the judge also noted.

In his findings in a case brought by the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in October, 1970, Mr. Pratt asked the defense fund to suggest a court decree in the matter.

The judge ordered the defense fund to "confer with defendants on the wording and substance" of the proposed decree.

On Dec. 11, the proposed order was filed. It called for resuming the administrative hearings in 10 states with court supervision for three years. The action would begin in 60 to 120 days.

In the past, the mere beginning of such administrative hearings has brought compliance with desegregation orders, one lawyer close to the matter said.

Since the proposed order was filed, the Justice Department has filed a six-page preliminary statement in opposition that requests a hearing, plus a 13-page formal objection and a three-page affidavit by Mr. Pottinger.

Department Objections

Among the Justice Department's objections to the decree are that its suggestions were ignored in drafting the document, that it would require too much manpower and divert funds from other activities, that the suggested action takes the wrong legal form and that the government should not be required to pay the legal fees for the NAACP defense fund.

Judge Pratt's office said he had not yet ruled on the request for a hearing.

The 10 states in which colleges would be affected by the order are Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia.

In addition, some 185 elementary and secondary schools would be affected in 15 states. They include all of the first 10 except Pennsylvania. The others are Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Delaware.

Honor for Dr. King On Confederate Day

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 9 (AP).—Fairfax County's observance of Lee-Jackson Day henceforth will honor the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in addition to the Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

County supervisors voted last night to change the title of the occasion to Lee-Jackson-King Day. Dr. King's birthday falls on Jan. 15, the day Virginia and other Southern states observe as Lee-Jackson Day.

Ziegler Emerges as Top Man In White House PR Empire

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—Ron Ziegler, 35-year-old press secretary to President Nixon, has emerged in top position after an internal power struggle over reorganization of the White House public relations machinery.

An announcement of Mr. Ziegler's new authority as the President's principal adviser on information policy is expected in the near future. He will also continue as White House spokesman.

Herbert G. Klein, the administration's communications director, is expected to leave the government in the relatively near future.

[Mr. Ziegler said today that he may have an expanded role in the President's second term, but he denied speculation that he has been at odds with Mr. Klein.

Questioned at length about the Washington Post report, Mr. Ziegler said he would remain as press secretary and Mr. Klein would keep his post, the Associated Press reported. He acknowledged that he and Mr. Klein have been discussing "ways that we can do a better job," and that changes in both their offices may well be announced later.]

After last November's election it was announced that Mr. Klein, 54, would continue in office into the second term. But he made no secret of his intention to stay only for a limited period. He is one of the President's long-time associates.

"I haven't determined when I'm going to leave, or what I'm going to do, so it is basically the same thing I've talked about before," Mr. Klein said yesterday.

"The President has asked me to stay on. I have no immediate plans to make a change. I haven't made any determination, except that I don't expect to stay indefinitely."

Aide's Status in Question

Mr. Ziegler is expected to be in full charge not only of the White House press operation, but of Mr. Klein's office, or what remains of it, as well.

The chief question that has not been answered is where Ken W. Clawson, Mr. Klein's deputy, fits in. Mr. Clawson is expected to remain in the administration, possibly as head of the old Klein office in the executive office building, but under Mr. Ziegler.

In giving new power to Mr. Ziegler, the President is following a pattern already established of strengthening the hands of the small group of close associates in the White House.

The group includes H.R. Halde- man and John D. Ehrlichman, Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Halde- man, Mr. Ehrlichman and the nation's security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, are the only officials who have easy access to the President's office and see him on a daily basis.

Nevertheless, in giving Mr. Ziegler new authority, the President is turning full circle from his plan of four years ago when he said he would give no one the title of press secretary.

At first, he described Mr. Ziegler as a "spokesman" only, but after a short time he referred to him as press secretary.

Not Much Information

Although Mr. Ziegler is gaining new authority, his conduct of the press office is running into increasing criticism from the public. Particularly since the election he has been close-mouthed in informing the press of White House activities.

He has increasingly turned over the chore of the daily press briefings to his deputy, Gerald L. Warren, who has been authorized to say very little.

Yesterday, Mr. Warren declined to answer almost all questions asked him, even as to the President's plans for his 60th birthday today.

"Tomorrow is his 60th birthday," Mr. Warren said.

BOAC Proposes New Low Rates Over Atlantic

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—British Overseas Airways Corp. yesterday announced plans to cut its round-trip fares across the Atlantic on regularly scheduled flights down to a new low of \$59 (\$130).

BOAC said the new rates, if approved by the British government, would apply only on its "Early Bird" flights, tickets booked at least three months in advance. The fares are good on trips of at least 10 days. The fares can apply to any of BOAC's 15 flights daily from Britain to North America, beginning April 1.

It said the cheaper rates were possible because the International Air Transport Association has failed to agree on transatlantic fares.

On the transatlantic runs, the fares would vary by city and by season. Low season would run from Christmas Day to Jan. 14 and then again from Oct. 15 to Dec. 6.

The trip from London to Boston or Montreal and back in low season would cost \$59. It would cost \$83 (\$184) in high season.

The round trip fare to New York would be \$62 to \$85 depending on the season.

Managua Jolted Again

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Another earthquake shook Managua yesterday, but officials reported no new damage to the ravaged city. The quake "was very strong, but lasted only a few seconds," a government spokesman said.

day, and I just don't know exactly where he will have dinner with his family on that occasion," Mr. Warren said in reply to questions.

"Are you confident that tomorrow is his 60th birthday?" a reporter asked.

"Supremely," he replied.

For 10 days or more reporters have asked for a breakdown of mail, pro and con, to the President on the Vietnam bombing operation. Each time they were asked, Mr. Ziegler or Mr. Warren would promise vaguely to supply the information.

Asked yesterday if he had come up with this mail count yet, Mr. Warren replied: "No, we haven't."

"We are getting no information and haven't for the last week on any subject," a reporter said to Mr. Warren, who made no comment.

Agnew Aide Quits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Victor Gold says he has resigned as press secretary to Vice President Agnew to return to private business as a media consultant and writer.

Mr. Gold, a native of New Orleans, was an assistant press secretary to Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., when Sen. Goldwater ran unsuccessfully for the presidency in 1964. He headed his own public relations firm in Washington before joining Mr. Agnew's staff.

Court Eases U.S. Seizure Of Tax Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Supreme Court gave the government power today to seize the private records of taxpayers if they have been turned over to an accountant.

"There exists no legitimate expectation of privacy," said Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. in the 7-2 decision, unless the transfer was temporary.

The decision concerned Mrs. Lillian W. Couch, owner of a restaurant in Rockwood, Va., and bank statements, payroll records and sales and expense reports she had given an accountant to prepare her tax returns.

A U.S. revenue agent investigating Mrs. Couch's returns for 1964-65 presented the accountant with a summons to obtain the records, but the accountant by then had given them to Mrs. Couch's lawyer. She claimed they were private and could not be seized. She also invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

Justice Powell's decision rejected both constitutional claims. He said that since Mrs. Couch had regularly provided the accountant with her business papers since 1955, and he did not work for her, she did not have a right to keep them out of the government's hands.

Protection

Besides, he said, an accountant might want to have the government see the documents in order to protect himself against possible criminal charges.

"It is important in applying constitutional principles to interfere them in light of the fundamental interests of personal liberty they were meant to serve," Justice Powell said.

"Respect for these principles is eroded when they leap their proper bounds to interfere with the legitimate interest of society in enforcement of its laws and collection of the revenues."

Justice William O. Douglas, dissenting, said the ruling "sanctions yet another tool of the ever-widening governmental invasion and oversight of our private lives." The other dissenter was Justice Thurgood Marshall.

In a second ruling, the court broadened the authority of the Commodity Exchange Commission to consider anti-trust actions.

The 5-4 decision, delivered by Justice Byron R. White, disagreed with the government argument that no need for agency expertise had been shown and that such suits should move directly to federal courts.

Specifically involved were allegations by a Chicago trader, Thomas Ricci, that the local mercantile exchange and another member had conspired illegally to deprive him of his \$100,000 seat.

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Canned Music To Bring Strike At Heathrow

LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The staff of British Overseas Airways Corp. at Heathrow Airport will strike for an hour on Feb. 1 if the piped music in the long-distance terminal is not switched off by then.

"The noise is not tolerable," a union shop steward said today.

The strike will have a good deal of sympathy from the traveling public, to judge from the number of letters that appear in British newspapers complaining about "pollution" by piped music in public places.

The union complains that as the airport lounges become filled with passengers the volume of the music increases.

The union says the music is distracting and leads to errors, particularly at the ticket desks.

U.S. Airlifts GIs For War Games In West Germany

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. Army today airlifted the vanguard of a 10,000-man force into Germany for maneuvers designed to keep U.S. troops fit for sudden war in Europe.

Military air transports brought the first units across the Atlantic from Fort Riley, Kansas, and other American bases to Ramstein Air Base and fields in Frankfurt and Eckhardingen.

The five-day airlift will deliver 1,000 tons of equipment as well as the troops for war games in Bavaria involving 36,000 U.S., Canadian and West German soldiers, Army spokesmen said.

The United States made a commitment to its NATO allies to demonstrate its troop-airlift capability regularly after it withdrew two brigades from West Germany in 1968. The first such exercise, Reforger-1, took place in 1969.

The current Reforger exercise's war-game segment, code-named Certain Shield, is scheduled for Jan. 22-28.

Sen. Symington Alludes to China Missile Advances

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Sen. Stuart Symington said today that he was "very surprised and shocked" to learn from a Central Intelligence Agency briefing how close another nation was to becoming a missile superpower.

The Missouri Democrat, who was speaking at a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee, did not name the country, but sources said he was referring to China. The committee was briefed yesterday at a closed session by Richard Helms, the outgoing director of the CIA.

Sen. Symington, in questioning Defense Secretary-designate Elliot L. Richardson at the committee hearing, added that he felt the missile development reduced the importance of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, due to resume in Geneva on Feb. 27.

Another committee member, Sen. William B. Saxton, R., Ohio, said Mr. Helms gave startling information at yesterday's briefing. He gave no further details.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said yesterday that China was moving forward rapidly with a program to deploy medium-range ballistic missiles and to develop an intercontinental missile.

Tradition Is the Name of the Game

'Monopoly' Fights Property Devaluation

By Robert D. McFadden

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Rushing to the defense of "American tradition" and the legends of play-money millions, the players of the game Monopoly have fired off an indignantly worded protest to the City Commission which is considering renaming Mediterranean and Baltic Avenues.

Like many Atlantic City thoroughfares after which the game's properties were named, Mediterranean and Baltic Avenues have been deeds in the clutches of millions of counterfeited capitalists since Parker Brothers began selling Monopoly games 27 years ago.

Mediterranean and Baltic—the cheapest properties on the game board and, in reality, somewhat rundown avenues that run parallel to the Boardwalk—are continuations of streets with other names, a circumstance that Atlantic City's Commissioner of Public Works, Arthur W. Ponzio, says is confusing.

No Board Changes

No matter what the outcome of the commission vote Thursday, Mr. Parker made it clear that "under no circumstances" would the names of Mediter-

anean and Baltic be changed on the Monopoly game board.

"Nor do we intend to change the spelling of the Monopoly property 'Marvin Gardens' to Marvin Gardens. Although we recently learned that we had been misspelling it . . . perhaps the real Marvin Gardens should consider changing its spelling."

Noting that Monopoly's inventor, the late Charles B. Darrow of Philadelphia, had chosen Atlantic City street names for his game as an expression of gratitude for providing him with memories of pleasant vacations there, Mr. Parker insisted that Baltic and Mediterranean "are not just local street names."

"They must be included in the category containing such thoroughfares as Broadway, Trafalgar Square and the Champs-Élysées. Who would ever suggest changing their names?"

"Baltic and Mediterranean Avenues belong to America."

In a letter to Commissioner Ponzio, Edward P. Parker, the president of Parker Brothers, asked:

"Would you like to be the man to tell a Monopoly fanatic from California that the streets he came to see no longer exist? Would you be willing to take the responsibility for an invasion by hordes of protesting Monopoly players, all demanding that you go directly to jail, without even the dignity of passing 'go'?"

Mr. Ponzio said he was "certainly cognizant of the publicity" Atlantic City had received from the game. He said he would "give weight" to the protest, but he indicated that he was still committed to the name change.

No Board Changes

No matter what the outcome of the commission vote Thursday, Mr. Parker made it clear that "under no circumstances" would the names of Mediter-

anean and Baltic be changed on the Monopoly game board.

Threat to Congress...

The lecture read to the President's congressional critics by Herbert G. Klein, the White House Director of Communications, spells out Mr. Nixon's determination not to brook interference with his conduct of either the war or the peace negotiations. In the process, political facts at home and military realities in Vietnam are to be bent to the President's will. If the truth stands in the way, the White House communicators blithely revise it.

No other interpretation can explain Mr. Klein's complaint that "irresponsible" congressional critics of the President's course have forgotten that the election gave Mr. Nixon "a very clear mandate to proceed the way he has on Vietnam."

What precisely was the course that had been presented to the voters? On the battlefield, it was a course of steady disengagement. The bombing of the North had been halted. Peace was "at hand." The prisoners were thought to be within sight of returning home.

That was the course on which the President had "a very clear mandate to proceed." It bears no resemblance to the course since taken—the apparent reopening of the question of Saigon's sovereignty with the implication of a permanently divided Vietnam; the terror bombing; the tragic rise of American casualties and prisoners.

To the question whether the course for which he asked congressional support might include renewed carpet bombing, Mr. Klein replied: "I would not rule out any tactic that is necessary to protect American lives or to carry out the military objectives which are essential."

By no stretch of the imagination could the recent terror raids have been termed

necessary to protect American lives. It was the bombing that wantonly destroyed lives—of American airmen and of Vietnamese civilians.

The threat to use "any tactic" to carry out Mr. Nixon's undefined "military objectives" must seem to the American people and the world as an awesome and unacceptable extension of presidential power. It is an extension that is not rendered palatable by Mr. Klein's vague assurance that Mr. Nixon considers himself fully accountable and will offer an explanation when he considers the time to be right in the best interest of peace.

Such an open-ended extension of the President's powers should clearly be unacceptable to Congress. To block rather than merely to criticize such a usurpation of power is—so far from being irresponsible—a constitutional responsibility the Congress has evaded too long. The terror raids have stripped all credibility from the White House spokesmen's protestations that the President knows best and that not to let him have his way will jeopardize the negotiations.

Last year, Mr. Nixon impugned the patriotism of the nation's opinion makers and business leaders for their failure to rally to such "difficult" presidential decisions as mining the harbors and bombing the cities of North Vietnam. Now, Mr. Klein has applied the same faulty doctrine to the nation's elected representatives by calling for "less rhetoric and more support in the Congress." To heed such a false warning would be tantamount to surrendering the government of the United States to one-man rule.

...Paralysis in Paris

An air of unreality seems to surround the renewed peace talks in Paris. Far from having brought any sign of movement toward a settlement, the effect of two weeks of merciless U.S. bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area has apparently been to freeze the position of both sides.

North Vietnam has publicly restated its readiness to sign the "accord on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam" on which tentative agreement was reached in October—the basis for Mr. Kissinger's televised assurance to the American people less than two weeks before election day that peace was "at hand."

Since then there has been no official clarification by the White House of the precise obstructions that stand in the way of concluding a pact which the President's

own envoy at one time characterized as 99 percent complete. It is now more important than ever for the President personally to explain what is holding up a full agreement.

Both Congress and the people have a right to know whether the hold-up is in Hanoi, in Saigon or in Washington. What, in Mr. Nixon's estimation, is still needed to provide the "just and fair" settlement he has proclaimed as his goal? At times it has seemed far from clear that Mr. Kissinger himself knew what terms would satisfy the man in whose name he supposedly spoke at the negotiating table. Presumably that obscurity has now been cleared up for him. Now it is time for the President to let everyone know what will bring peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Pacific Disarray

When President Marcos first imposed martial law on the Philippines last September, the emphasis was on its temporary nature and on the intensity of the disorder that prevailed in the island republic. The disorder was real enough, and corruption as well, and there seemed valid enough practical reasons for establishing order without law for the purpose of creating a rule of law that would restore order. But now Marcos has gone far beyond that original premise.

The constitution which was speedily drafted under draconian presidential rule substitutes the cabinet system for the existing one, patterned more or less on the American plan. But it also gives President Marcos large powers, for an indefinite period, and would make him a premier that closely resembles a president in much of his authority, rather than an instrument of a legislative majority. These provisions have aroused so much heated discussion that Marcos, after a period in which free discussion of the document was permitted, has postponed a vote on the constitution and forbidden public debate upon its provisions.

In other words, it would seem that President Marcos was not simply reacting to an emergency when he fastened martial law on the Philippines, but beginning a process that would keep him at the political helm, with greatly enlarged authority.

Taken with President Park's efforts in the same direction in South Korea, this marks an ominous trend in the non-Communist

portions of the Pacific basin. It is not fantastic to suggest that this was in response to the tendency toward the reduction of American forces in the area—a protective device against Communist infiltration. But the increased authoritarianism in South Korea and the Philippines has been accompanied by a leftist surge in elections in Australia and New Zealand, and vocal governmental opposition there to American activities in Southeast Asia—especially the bombings around Hanoi.

However these developments might be keyed to specific American acts, the result is considerable disarray among a group of governments hitherto friendly to the United States, and upon whose cooperation much of the future stability of the Pacific region depends.

That 1973 was to be the "Year of Europe" in President Nixon's concerns is a familiar cliché by now. But not only has Vietnam returned as a major preoccupation; even with a cease-fire there, much would have to be done to restore the basic elements of Pacific peace. A good relationship with the Philippines and South Korea, with Australia and New Zealand (to say nothing of Japan, Indonesia, and the Islands, whether under American stewardship or independent, like Fiji and Western Samoa) is vital to the United States. Vietnam is still the key, but a lot of locks to a large amount of amity and trade could well grow rusty in the Pacific unless they are given speedy and effective treatment.

International Opinion

Death in New Orleans

If it were one sniper in that New Orleans hotel, he might be just mad or rendered so by drugs. The presence of others argues some sort of common purpose or rationale, however strange. What was this purpose? To shoot policemen, presumably, and anyone else who tragically gets in the way. Yes, but

why? "Power to the people," one of the snipers is said to have cried. Who then are the people? Not policemen or hotel guests, to be sure. We are accustomed to think of America as a democracy, in which power is already vested, so far as may be, in the people. We rub our eyes in bewilderment.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 10, 1898

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Russian Embassy makes no secret of its intention of forwarding to the Porte a sharp note demanding immediate payment of the balance of the war indemnity amounting to 700,000,000 francs which is over \$28,000,000. Should the Porte any longer delay replying to the note demanding the payment of the arrears due to Russia. The Porte promises a reply that will satisfy everybody, but Russia's patience is nearly exhausted by the procrastination of the Turks.

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1923

BERLIN—New York having cabled today a mark rate of one cent, prices for the dollar immediately soared to about 10,000 marks. Official quotations remained at this total, but after the close of the regular market, the decline became accentuated and business was done at the record figure of 10,700 marks to the dollar. Never before has German currency fallen to such depths. Rates for the pound were 50,000 marks, then down to 45,000. The franc went for 555.



"Hear Any Talk About a Cease-Fire Here at Home?"

The New Europe and the U.S.

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It is 10 years since British membership in the Common Market was vetoed by French President De Gaulle (Jan. 14, 1963) and 10 days since Britain, together with Ireland and Denmark, officially joined the European community.

On the face of it British thrust has not diminished. Sir Christopher Soames, just after joining the Community Commission, has been placed in charge of "Europe's" foreign relations which include crucial trade and monetary negotiations with the United States this year.

Soames, son-in-law of Winston Churchill, is a man of much political and diplomatic experience with good American contacts. That is psychologically important as Britain embarks on an effort to minimize its "special relationships" with the United States in order to maximize its European qualifications.

At a Disadvantage

De Gaulle's successor, Georges Pompidou, says: "We do not underestimate British economic power or the capacity of the British to adapt themselves to new situations." A cursory glance at statistics nevertheless shows how Britain suffered by its 10-year exile from the club and at what a consequent disadvantage its initial membership starts.

Of the original six community partners, only Italy (with 2.75 percent) showed a lower growth rate than Britain in 1972. West Germany was the same as Britain with 3.25. Italy had special local reasons for relative depression because of its chaotic political situation. France, responsible for keeping the British out in the cold for a decade, had the highest growth of all at 5.5 percent.

It is not possible to attribute Britain's relative economic weakness or France's economic prosperity entirely to membership in the Common Market. Indeed, a study released here with political fanfare because of parliamentary elections in March, forecasts that France will be Western Europe's most powerful economic nation in 1983 with Britain lagging behind Spain in the "European League."

This study, made by an American think tank, seems based on some uncertain extrapolations and was carried out before London had been admitted to the community. If the calculations of Prime Minister Heath are even roughly accurate, Britain should get a considerable national boost from membership.

Emergence of Soames at the helm augurs for better coordination of community policy in its long-term negotiations with the United States. Whether "Europe" will take advantage of this prospect by extending the coordination to a common approach on all-important monetary matters remains, however, questionable.

Union Predicted

Britain's enormous experience in international banking and investment can be an effective asset when transatlantic talks begin. The retiring president of the European Commission, Sicco Mansholt, forecasts that the "community train" is taking members toward "economic and monetary union."

At least some perceptible progress toward such union must accompany any success in the arrangements sought with the United States. Some community

statesmen, including French President Pompidou, think one factor that might help cement unity would be a rough, tough approach by Washington in the forthcoming talks.

Jean Monnet, the octogenarian Common Market grandfather, believes its nine members and the United States must negotiate on the basis of equality. Although there is no pretense to military equality with America, Monnet believes Europe does have economic and monetary equality if the community speaks with one single voice and not as a group of disunited members.

For this reason he is convinced the Common Market must become accustomed to negotiating as a unified bloc. He hopes that both it, through its Brussels headquarters, and Washington will join to create a permanent consultative body since the talks now due to start may take several years to conclude because of their complexity.

It will certainly be a key test of Soames's own diplomatic dynamism and of his country's political tact and wisdom, as the new community member, to see if such a concept can be developed during the course of this year and the first phase of the negotiations. The international climate, however, looks auspicious.

China makes no secret of its happiness that the Common Market exists and is growing larger because Peking regards this as a way of offsetting Russia's European influence. Moscow, after years of diffidence, now acknowledges that the community is in business.

The big question mark remains American. How far will Washington go, now that it has become a practicable possibility, along the road to reestablishing Western relationships on the lines once described by President Kennedy's "dumbbell theory"—two equal weights linked by the bar of the Atlantic Ocean?

An Opinion on the Bombing

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Whether the intense bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas accomplished its purpose may not be known immediately as cease-fire negotiations are resumed in Paris. Eventually, it will be. The purpose was, of course, to demonstrate that the United States had an alternative to acceptance, unchanged and at once, of the October terms insisted upon by the North Vietnamese.

If Hanoi was prepared to launch attacks throughout South Vietnam before signing the cease-fire agreement and to continue them for several weeks after the signing, as Henry Kissinger said he had reason to believe they were, then President Nixon had only two choices:

1. He could accept terms under which Hanoi would have felt free to mount and sustain such attacks.

2. He could undertake through Kissinger to clarify the terms to be followed by immediate resumption of fighting and, failing this, to attack North Vietnamese centers of military power in a decisive fashion to frustrate Hanoi's plan.

Turning to Bombers
Having failed in the clarification effort, the bombers were turned loose on targets heretofore immune from attack, principally because they were situated so close to densely populated areas that civilian casualties would be in some degree unavoidable.

In military terms, the bombings seem to have been a success. Railroad yards, power plants, anti-aircraft sites and military stockpiles and concentration points were indeed destroyed. Retribution should keep Hanoi busy for some time and thus discourage adventuring in the South. The cost in planes and personnel was heavy but fractional in relation to the magnitude of the operation.

In propaganda and public relations terms, however, the bombing was a windfall for Hanoi. World leaders, representing a spectrum from the Vatican to the Kremlin, deplored it in the name of humanity. The spirit of the holidays was defiled. Democratic leaders of Congress, and a few

Republicans as well, judged that the time had at last arrived to cut off funds for the Indochina war.

Sen. William Saxton, an Ohio Republican not previously identified with the peace movement, suggested that the President must have taken leave of his senses. Public unhappiness, not to say resentment, was all but universal, the more intense because Kissinger's premature peace-is-at-hand statement had raised hopes so high that the drop was more painful than it otherwise would have been.

Editors of the peace movement found it impossible to await the outcome of resumed Paris negotiations to let go at the administration.

Capacity for Buths
The selective credulity of the peace movers is remarkable. So is their capacity for behavior that borders on the grotesque.

Carpet bombing and rocketing have not been novelties in this war, although this latest bombing was made to seem so.

Hanoi played on America's humane impulses with its usual skill. Films showing the extent of civilian destruction were passed on to U.S. television networks and they were widely used. Heavy casualties were implied though not documented, probably because the network of bomb shelters available to the North Vietnamese held them down. Damage to military objectives was never shown. The fact that an American peace delegation was in Hanoi at the time of the raids was fortuitous for the North Vietnamese.

Members of the delegation came home horrified. Unfortunately, no such delegation was present in Hanoi when it was sacked and when hundreds of civilians were murdered in cold blood or in other South Vietnamese cities rocketed out of existence with the civilians in them. Anyway, compassion seems to be reserved for the enemy in these matters. Hanoi weakened its pose as innocent victim of the bombing horror somewhat by claiming that it had won the air battle by shooting down U.S. planes, especially B-52s, which had previously suffered few casualties.

Bernard Levin

From London:

In a few more months,

nobody will be able

to remember

just what the fuss

(over the EEC) was all about.

LONDON—Britain has been a fully-fledged member of the EEC, with all the rights and duties that entails, for 10 full days, and the world has not come to an end. You may say that there was no reason to suppose that it would come to an end, and you would be right, but to judge from some—indeed, most—of the opposition to Britain's entry during the long years and months of successive attempts to join, and particularly during the months when Britain's application having been accepted, the government was carrying through the necessary legislation, anyone could be pardoned for thinking that Jan. 1 would have seen the dead rise from the grave, the heavens rain blood, earthquakes swallow up most of the population, and the few survivors turn into so many pillars of salt.

Yet none of this has happened, and none of it is going to happen, and thereby hangs a tale. The truth is, the battle over Britain's entry into the Common Market was always a largely artificial one. Remember that all three of our principal political parties were in favor of Britain's membership; they took up this position at different times and in different circumstances, but they were all on the same side, and Conservative and Labor governments alike applied for membership. The opposition to the move, though very vocal indeed, (the opponents had from the start the support of only one newspaper group, the one of whose late proprietor it had once been cruelly, yet in large measure truthfully, said that he had never espoused any cause that was both honorable and successful), was throughout most of the campaign largely dominated by cranks on the one hand, and figures with no political weight at all on the other. (One group, thinking to chill the nation's blood by the revelation, announced that, once we were in, the queen would no longer have the power to declare war, a suggestion which received its appropriate reply from our leading satirical magazine, which simply commented "poor old her.")

Turns Its Coat

This situation changed in two respects. First, the Labor party turned its coat. Unable to hold its party to a pro-market line, and unwilling to fight for it if his own position would thereby be endangered, Harold Wilson allowed the left-wing (which had been opposed to Britain's entry from

the start) to stampede the party into fighting the government decision to go ahead with Labor's own application to join, and pretending that this was because the terms obtained had not been good enough. Before that, Enoch Powell, who had been a co-sponsor of the Tory government which had made the original application, suddenly—now he was in opposition to his party's leadership, and seeking issues on which to appeal over the heads of that leadership to the voters—discovered that he was implacably opposed to Britain's membership, and that it would be ruinous for the country, just as he had earlier—having gone along with out complaint or doubt with the immigration policies of the government of which he had been a member—discovered no abruptly that colored immigrants should be prevented from entering Britain.

But to state the situation is to make clear how insubstantial the argument actually was. How could the Labor party—having its heart in the hidden promise that it would not have accepted the same terms as Conservatives did? (Indeed, since all the former Labor government ministers involved in the negotiations had decided that the same terms would have been accepted by a Wilson government.) Of course, the Labor party opposed on principle to Britain's entry had a problem; but the bulk of the party were committed to the defense of a proposition that everyone of them knew to be untrue.

Sham Battles

Similarly, Mr. Powell was in so obviously a politician in a hurry for power, that although he achieved a considerable public following, his isolation from his parliamentary colleagues—say nothing of his parliamentary opponents—meant that he could achieve nothing in real political terms, particularly since he was (rarely for him) a serious tactical error—in addition to say that it would be wrong for him to join, he flatly predicted that the government would be unable to get the legislation through Parliament.

In the circumstances, the result had to be what it always is: the case of sham battles, in which arguments (on both sides) came more extreme, more and more vehement than if the battle had been a real one. On the one hand, the opponents of entry declared that the world would come to an end. On the other, the supporters implied that the country would instantly be transformed into paradise. Neither of these things has happened, and the country is just beginning to realize that our problems are more or less as they were before, and such solutions to those problems as our European partners may provide will only have their effect over a long period. In a few more months, nobody will be able to remember just what the fuss was all about.

Letters

Portuguese Africa

Since F. Sousa, former Press Counselor of the Portuguese Embassy in Paris, has asked (LHT Dec. 30) for a correction of the LHT story regarding voting rights in the Portuguese overseas territories, perhaps he will also let us why only 1 or 2 percent of the population are reported to have voted in previous elections. He says that "all races are eligible to vote." It so happens that a whites constitute only a few percent of the population.

HALDOR SIGURDSSON

Virum, Denmark.

Force

James Reston's column (LHT Dec. 28) in which he castigates and vilifies Mr. Nixon is an outrage. You would think Reston had all of the facts of the year talks breakdown in hand. Thank to our courageous President, the United States will not be double dealt on the POW and other issues. In Hanoi, the only language of comprehension is force.

CYRIL W. PLATTEN

La Herradura, Spain.

هكزمن لائل

Unprecedented in Size, Scope

Rapid Growth of Nixon Staff
Becoming a Political Issue

White House staff has rather grown like Topsy. It has in every administration.

—President Nixon, Nov. 27 speech at Camp David, Md.

With the inauguration of Richard M. Nixon in 1969... the size of staff grew suddenly and without apparent reason skyward beyond all previously known limits.

—Rep. Morris K. Udall, April 24 report.

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House staff and its surrounding bureaucracy has grown unprecedentedly large and during the first four years of the Nixon administration.

The reorganization message the President used to describe the expansion of the Executive Office of the President during the first four years of the Nixon administration.

Mr. Nixon took office, the size of the Executive Office of the President was \$31 million to \$71 million. The size of the Executive Office has more than doubled, to \$140 million, plus an uncounted number of other persons detailed to the White House from various agencies.

Comment Prompted the contrast between the size of the President's staff and the President's aid plans for federal fiscal year 1974, Mr. Nixon said.

From the beginning, the White House staff has been the largest of any President's staff.

Staff outgrowth announced in the White House last week to 10 days domestic and foreign travel.

Declines on Paper the staff, which had been in size ever since the Nixon administration, declined on paper in the final year of the Johnson administration.

President Nixon took office, the staff had 250 persons on the staff and 526 persons who were detailed from other agencies.

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President Nixon on 60th birthday.

Nixon at Age 60: Avoid Boredom,
Keep Young at Heart and at Hand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—On the eve of his 60th birthday, President Nixon said that the way to beat advancing age is to avoid boredom, look to the future and—above all—have young people around.

"Never slow down," the President advised yesterday in an interview. The President has many problems, he said with a smile. "But boredom is the least of them."

The most important thing for keeping young in spirit, Mr. Nixon said, "is to have young people around."

He said it is also necessary to keep physically fit. He said that he tries to swim every day when he is at his Camp David retreat in the Maryland mountains. He said he took a plunge in the heated outdoor pool Sunday when it was five below zero.

He laughingly recalled that a new Secret Service agent couldn't believe that the President was going swimming in the cold. "Are you trying to pull my leg?" the President said the rookie agent asked a veteran agent.

Decades, Not Years, Are Marked Mr. Nixon said he has given up celebrating most birthdays and now only makes note of the passing of decades. He said he expects the first four years of his 60s, "to be very interesting. I hope to do great things."

Mr. Nixon, daughters Tricia and Julie and close friend C.G. (Babe) Robos of Florida were planning a family party tonight with Mr. Nixon's long-time personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, to mark the 60th birthday of the President.

Mr. Nixon said he is against gifts because he has just about everything he wants. But he admitted with a smile, "I need this. I can only wear them once or twice."

Congratulations already were arriving, including a message from Queen Elizabeth of Britain, who sent her "sincere good wishes for your personal happiness and well-being and for the prosperity of the American people."

Office and Civil Service Commission prepared under the direction of Rep. Morris K. Udall, D., Ariz., contrasted Mr. Nixon's organization pledge "to reduce duplication, to monitor performance and to promote greater efficiency throughout the executive branch" with the staff growth and with what Rep. Udall called "new layers of bureaucracy" in the Executive Office.

The personal staff of Richard Nixon, with its overwhelming size, shadowy functions and obvious influence has undermined the traditional decision-making rules and inter-relationship of the other branches of our government," Rep. Udall charged. "Not many," he said, "have this affected the powers of Congress, but it has unquestionably eroded the responsibilities of the cabinet and the stabilizing controls of the civil service."

In a letter to Rep. Steed and Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., two other Democratic congressmen—Rep. Philip Burton, D., Calif., and Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis.—accused the White House of using its allocated funds for unauthorized purposes.

Rep. Burton and Rep. Aspin forwarded numerous examples of "discrepancies between White House actions and the testimony of Mr. May and Mr. Weinberger before congressional committees. The materials were prepared by Gary Sellers, a Burton employee who once worked four years for the Budget Bureau.

The criticisms for the most part have been dismissed by the White House.

Mr. Ehrlichman referred to Rep. Udall's report as a "political handball" and said that the Nixon administration, unlike its immediate predecessor, was practicing "truth in advertising."

In the opinion of one White House source with a wide knowledge of the budget process, it is the repeated claims of "candor and accuracy" and "truth in advertising" that make it difficult for the administration to give a full staff count.

"It isn't that we have so many detailed," this source said. "It's simply that we made a claim before Congress that we were going to follow the practice of hiding people anywhere and now we've got to seem purer than Caesar's wife. We should have admitted that we need some detailed personnel."

Matthew Coffey, a personnel recruiter during the Johnson administration who now works for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, holds a similar view.

Mr. Coffey, who worked four years in the White House while on the Civil Service Commission payroll, believes that presidents always will use detailed because of the necessity of hiring specialists in a hurry.

"You don't eliminate detailing to cure the problem of not admitting having people on the staff," Mr. Coffey says.

Even if all the detailed persons were counted, it would be almost impossible to obtain a fully accurate picture of the number of people working at the White House.

The staff figures, with or without detailed, do not include any of the 1,280 Secret Service agents, the 805 members of the Executive Protective Service, the uncounted numbers of military personnel detailed to the White House mess and to the medical care of the President and his staff, a score of Army sergeants who chauffeur Mr. Nixon's principal assistants, 15 archivists who are preparing files for the Nixon library and various gardeners detailed by the National Park Service for the White House grounds.

A recent Associated Press compilation estimated the true cost of operating the Executive Office at \$110 million a year and added that this figure "actually may be conservative."

The array of staff and services is so vast that it sometimes astonishes Presidents, including Mr. Nixon.

On the first anniversary of his presidency, Mr. Nixon marked the event with a celebration in the Oval Office attended by 60 staff members. Turning to chief aide H.R. Haldeman, the President asked with a smile: "Can we afford all these people?"

The question, three years later, remains unanswered.

Experts Believe Soviet Luna-21
Is Seeking Moon-Soil Samples

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The unmanned Luna-21 spacecraft streaked toward the moon today on what Western space experts said could be a mission to obtain Russia's third batch of lunar soil and rock samples.

The Tass news agency, in a three-paragraph dispatch six hours after the 06:55 GMT launch yesterday, said that "the main purpose of the flight is to further scientific studies of the moon and near-lunar space."

Western experts said it was likely that after a five-day journey to the moon, Luna-21 would attempt a soft landing and use

Marcos Bans
Speeches on
New CharterCriticism Said to Jolt
Philippines President

By Tillman Durdin

MANILA, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Public discussion of the proposed new Philippine constitution has ended as a result of an order by President Ferdinand E. Marcos Sunday banning free debate on the charter and classifying the spreading of rumors as subversive.

It seemed clear that one reason for the presidential order was that free debate had been making obvious—and encouraging—strong opposition to the charter, which Mr. Marcos has said he will submit to a national plebiscite. The date of that plebiscite has now been postponed.

Speakers against the new constitution have drawn warm responses from audiences. On several occasions, opponents have had platforms to themselves because advocates have failed to come forward to debate.

In issuing his order, the president said that "enemies of the state" were taking advantage of the debate on the constitution to foment anxiety, confusion, discord and subversion. He revoked a directive, issued under martial law last month, that lifted censorship to permit public discussion of the proposed constitution. Under the charter, a form of parliamentary government is to be set up to replace the presidential form that has governed the Philippines since it gained independence from the United States in 1946.

The proposed constitution would give Mr. Marcos dictatorial powers for an indefinite period by incorporating into a section of the charter all the decrees, orders, proclamations and letters of instruction he has issued since he declared martial law in September.

General Objections

Opponents of the new constitution have concentrated on this special section called "transitory provisions." But worse sections also have been raised to parts of the main body of the document.

Critics have noted that the main body of the constitution would give the premier veto power—subject to being overridden by a two-thirds vote—on bills passed by the National Assembly. They have pointed out this is unusual for constitutions of parliamentary governments.

There also have been objections to the provision of the main body of the constitution which would allow the premier to appoint cabinet ministers from outside the National Assembly.

And critics have said that the proposed charter would allow the Bill of Rights by allowing any responsible officer authorized by law to issue search warrants. The present constitution gives this power only to judges.

Martial-Law Rule

Among the transitory provisions that have drawn objections are the indefinite period for which Mr. Marcos may remain in power with martial-law authority and the right to meet constitutional members in office indefinitely as members of an interim National Assembly.

Criticism also has been directed at provisions allowing the president to remove anyone from government office, including judges of the Supreme Court, at will.

Other attacks have been directed at powers in the transitory section validating all existing agreements and treaties with government bodies and giving the president the right to review them.

Objections also have been expressed to a clause validating the titles to land acquired by Americans since independence, under an amendment to the old constitution that gave Americans equal rights with Filipinos in certain areas.

DeBaKey Again
In Moscow to Aid
Top Scientist

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.—For the second time in less than a year, Dr. Michael DeBaKey, the U.S. heart specialist, is in Moscow to treat the Soviet Union's top scientist.

Sources said that Dr. DeBaKey, president of the Baylor College of Medicine in Texas, is scheduled to do a femoral artery graft on Mr. Matlav V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Science, the dominant intellectual body of the country.

Dr. DeBaKey performed a similar operation on Mr. Keldysh, 62, last April during a visit to Moscow that was shrouded in secrecy.

Dr. DeBaKey has cooperated again with the Soviet secret service to avoid publicity. The U.S. Embassy, as in April, has only been informed that the surgeon is in Moscow.

The visits suggest the close relationship Dr. DeBaKey has developed with leading Soviet scientists and health officials and the high regard in which he is held here.

Grafting artificial arteries is an operation that Dr. DeBaKey developed. He gained worldwide fame in 1963 when he completed development of an artificial heart which could be used while surgeons repaired damaged human organs.

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LITTLE BULLDOZER—Six-year-old Lorin Andrien catching a quick nap, snuggled against Jersey bull calf before the opening of a farm show in Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhodesia Shuts Off All Traffic
With Zambia—Except Copper

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Rhodesia announced tonight that it is closing all border posts with Zambia, but said that Zambian copper would be exempt from the blockade.

An earlier statement said the border would not reopen until Zambia gave "satisfactory assurances" that it would no longer provide bases for guerrillas attacking Rhodesia.

"Thus all road and rail traffic to and from Zambia will be stopped," the earlier statement added. But, in reply to a question, a government spokesman said later, "Zambian copper will be exempt from the ban." He declined to elaborate.

Zambia depends on copper for 95 percent of its export revenue.

Guerrilla War

The border sanctions against Zambia follow the most serious incursions into Rhodesia in more than 10 years of guerrilla activity. Three people have been killed and 17 wounded in guerrilla actions since Dec. 21.

An unknown number of infiltrators—who have attacked isolated farmhouses and laid land mines in border areas—have been killed and wounded. Earlier today Rhodesia announced that two South African policemen were killed and five other servicemen injured when their vehicle hit a land mine near the Zambian border. The injured included two Rhodesians.

Rhodesia's Reasons

The spokesman could not say why the surprise copper concession had been granted, but economic sources said the reason might be found in the troubled state of Rhodesia's own economy.

Rhodesia's railways carries almost half of Zambia's copper—about 27,000 tons a month—to the ports of Mozambique. This important freight is charged a higher tariff than the railways charge to Rhodesian mineral exporters.

If Zambian copper were no longer carried on the Rhodesian rail system, the sources said, the

railways would be faced with increasing freight charges to Rhodesian exporters or running up a deficit themselves.

Zambia Defiant

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Zambia accused Rhodesia tonight of making it a scapegoat for internal problems by closing their 400-mile border.

In a defiant statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said a wave of nationalism is shaking the foundations of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime, which he said is trying to use Zambia to strengthen the low morale of Rhodesia's white community.

MacShofain Toughens Strike

DUBLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sean MacShofain, imprisoned chief of the IRA Provisional wing, swore today to drink nothing but water after comrades charged he was not sticking to his hunger strike, his wife said.

The guerrilla leader vowed when he was arrested Nov. 19 that he would not drink or eat to protest his detention. But he took liquids nine days later when he was reported on the verge of dying.

"Some leading members of the republican movement are of the opinion he is not on hunger strike as he has been taking glucose and water," his wife said.

So from now on, she said, MacShofain would only drink water.

Kekkonen Agrees To Stay 4 Years As Finnish Chief

HELSINKI, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—President Urho Kekkonen has agreed to stay in office for four years more when his present term ends in 1974, it was announced today.

His acceptance of the extension of his current mandate came in reply to an appeal by seven parties, representing more than 90 percent of parliament's 200 seats.

Mr. Kekkonen, 72, who now is in his third term as president, announced in 1968 that he would not run for the presidency again. But in April he said that he would continue as president if the majority of the people wanted it. The normal term of office is six years.

He said, however, that he was unwilling to run in a presidential election. This made it necessary for his supporters to organize emergency legislation to keep him in office.

Mr. Kekkonen announced his acceptance in a radio broadcast today. He set two conditions to his continuation—that his salary as president should be frozen and that the extension was for four years only.

Ulster Strike
Hits Arrest
Of TeachersAction Is Not Linked
To Murder, Police Say

BELFAST, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Roman Catholic schools in County Londonderry closed today in protest at the army's arrest of two teachers in a raid against suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

The teachers were arrested during the weekend in Dungiven after the killing near the town of a captain in the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment. The teachers, Francis Broley and Seamus O'Kane, are well-known local ballad singers.

The arrest brought a wave of protest to Dungiven, a small town with a largely Catholic population which has been comparatively peaceful in recent months. Crowds of demonstrators marched on the local police station on Sunday and again last night.

The police have said there is no connection to the murder case.

The protests were being backed mainly by the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party. Two party leaders today led deputations demanding the pair's release to opposition leaders in London and government officials in Belfast.

The two were arrested under the province's anti-terrorist laws and will have to appear within 28 days before a three-man tribunal set up last year to hear allegations against suspected extremists.

At least 5,000 children in the Dungiven area were affected by the closure of the schools, and teachers' leaders said the protest might be continued indefinitely unless the two men were released.

MacShofain Toughens Strike

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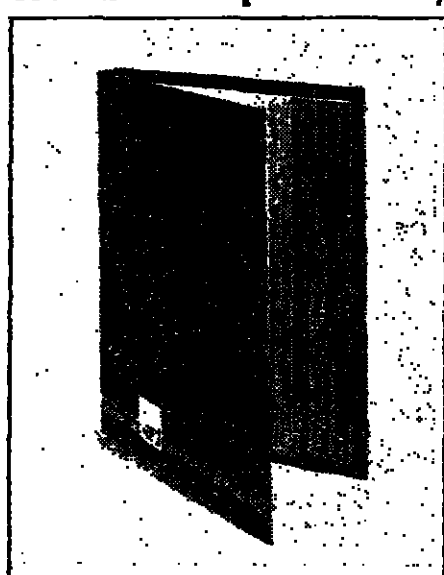
So from now on, she said, MacShofain would only drink water.

Russia Waiving Exit Tax on Jew

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin informed Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., yesterday that Alexander Malchik will be permitted to join his wife and daughter in the United States without paying an exit tax.

Sen. Jackson said that Mr. Malchik, a Soviet citizen, had been prevented from leaving Russia by imposition of a tax amounting to nearly \$10,000.

Mrs. Malchik, a Russian language specialist at the University of Washington, asked Sen. Jackson for help in a letter from Leningrad last month.

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The Blue Room Restored in 1817 Style

By Judy Harkison

WASHINGTON (NYT)—In the summer of 1814, when the United States was at war with Great Britain and enemy troops were drawing close to Washington, Dolley Madison sat alone in the White House listening to the sound of the cannons.

"At this late hour," she wrote her sister, "a wagon has been procured. I have had it filled with the plates and most valuable portable articles belonging to the house. Whether it will reach its destination, the Lord of Maryland events must determine."

That night British troops marched through the capital and set the White House afire. Except for the exterior walls, it was totally destroyed. But a new executive mansion was constructed immediately for the next President, James Monroe.

For the first time in history, the decor of the White House state rooms has been restored to the style original to the mansion in 1817. Although Mrs. John F. Kennedy had redecorated the wear and tear of millions of visitors left the rooms threadbare when President and Mrs. Nixon moved in.

The oval-shaped Blue Room, the most elegant room of the White House, used frequently for small receptions, has been returned to the French furnishings and detail of the days of President Monroe. "The plaster ornaments there before were not architecturally correct," explained

Edward Vason Jones, a Georgia architect who designed the restoration. "They were catalogue copies of things—the type of thing I call theater ornaments."

Authenticity

For authenticity, Mr. Jones turned to the same source used by leading architects of the day—standard design books published in Europe and America. He has a large personal collection. "I've been researching early architecture for 40 years," said Mr. Jones, 63 years old, a man of outer reserve and inner intensity. "That's all I do, night and day. Sometimes I sit up all night and read."

For the Blue Room, Mr. Jones did a cornice molding and an ornamental plaster ceiling oval, both with an acanthus leaf motif. The carving itself was done by his 88-year-old woodcarver back in Georgia, one of four craftsmen he employs.

Mr. Jones insists they do better work than the craftsmen of 180 years ago. "Why? Why? Because I trained them. They are very meticulous and precise." As a young man, he taught himself to do the handwork.

With candles and oil lamps in use, American homes in the early 1800s had walls of white or beige that would reflect light. So the wallpaper used in the Blue Room is a beige with a picot (double dot) design, with a frieze and

border of blue. It was reproduced from a fragment of paper (about 6 by 8 feet mounted on canvas) from a French chateau, which Mr. Jones spotted in the shop of a New York decorator.

The Committee for the Preservation of the White House purchased the sample and had it reproduced by a silk screen process. Then the committee purchased the screens, so that pattern can never be reproduced.

The Color

Since the walls are light, colors in the Blue Room are achieved by draperies—blue silk-faced satin with gold satin valances—and furnishings—French Empire chairs of blue and gold, four of which were part of the original set ordered for the room by President Monroe in 1817. A white marble mantel in the Blue Room was found in a home in lower Manhattan. It was nearly identical to two mantels bought in Italy by Monroe, which are in other rooms of the White House.

Once called the Oval Room and the Elliptical Salon, the Blue Room has been "blue" since 1837 and now its destiny seems clear. "Because it has been blue for 100 years we keep it blue—what can you do?" shrugged Clement Wheeler, the affable and energetic White House curator who has been rounding up the country's best period furnishings for the White House and State Department salons.

In fact, Mr. Conger is known

to his associates as the "Grand Acquisitor." He works in a cramped, old kitchen in the White House basement and has successfully wheedled millions of dollars worth of furniture and art from museums and private collections. He calls it "a hunt and peck game."

Mr. Conger is a former deputy chief of protocol (and a descendant of Martha Washington) who one morning found himself summoned to the White House. He and Mr. Jones had been working to refurbish the State Department diplomatic entertaining rooms and the Nixons liked what they saw.

Two Years

The White House restoration has been in progress two years. "I work on it when I can, but I still have to make a living," said Mr. Jones. "I'm contributing this to the United States government. I'm delighted to do it. The State Department wanted to pay me, but I wouldn't accept it."

A leading authority on period restorations, Mr. Jones has done houses in towns all over the United States. He created the 19th-century rooms in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his craftsmen are now restoring a New York federal house in Greenwich, N. Y., for Barry Tracy, curator of the Metropolitan's American wing.

The architect's own home in Albany, Ga., is a spacious Greek revival structure built by his family in 1850. It is furnished in the period 1815 to 1820, which he collects.

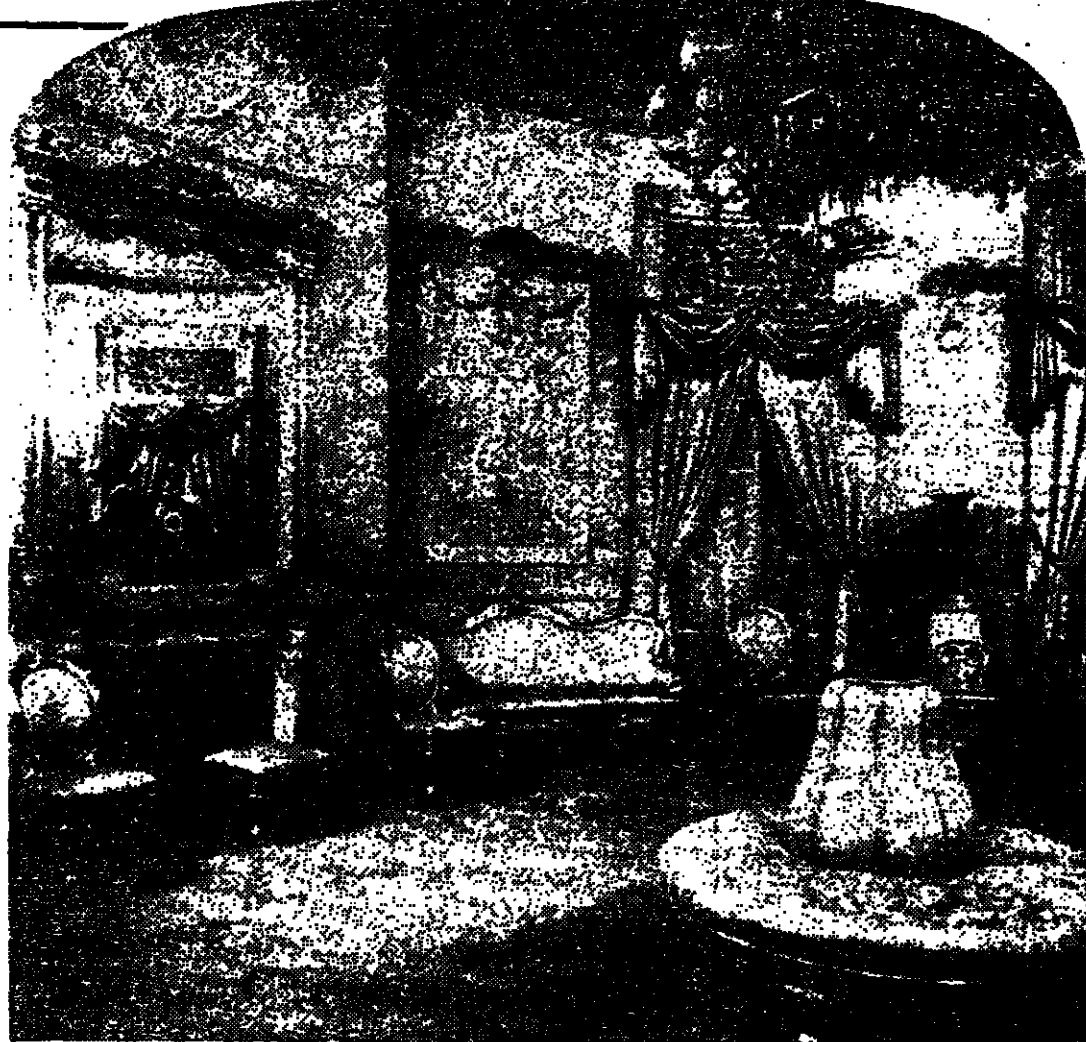
The Blue Room was a rush project. "We tear the room up, and five weeks later it had to be reopened. I had a heart attack from the pressure," he said.

Two other state rooms on the White House first floor—the Red and Green Rooms—have also been restored to the style of 1817. Covering the walls of the Red Room is a red wall with a fabric of "Dolley Madison Red," the background color in the Gilbert Stuart portrait of the first lady that hung in the room in 1813, the year before the British burned the White House. For the first time, the portrait has been returned to its original position, through a loan by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

"Mrs. Nixon was the first occupant to return something important to the White House after the fire," said Mr. Conger. Lesser items have been finding their way back through the years, like President Madison's medicine chest that was returned in 1939 by a Canadian descendant of a British soldier who carried it off in 1814.

Most Visited

With a million and a half guests a year, the executive mansion is the world's most visited house. According to the curator it is the only residence of a chief of state open to the public on a regular basis.



The Blue Room in the White House as it looked at the turn of the century.

"The Nixons have done more to upgrade the White House than anyone else since the Madison-Monroe days," Mr. Conger said. And for the first time, he said, the President's wife doesn't have to worry about paying the bills. (No government funds are available for decorating; a reference to this appears in the play "The Last Days of Mrs. Lincoln.")

Several members of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House have underwritten costs—such as an estimated \$25,000 for the Blue Room by Mrs. Joseph Neff of New York, and \$300,000 for the Green Room by the Richard King Mellon Foundation of Pittsburgh. In addition, the White House

Historical Association receives royalties from the Franklin Mint, a private Philadelphia company, from the sale of presidential medals. Mr. Conger said that revenue from the sale of first lady medals alone in two years amounted to \$250,000. "The Presidents' medals will bring in even more," he said hopefully.

Fredric March's 45 Years of Acting

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HOLLYWOOD (NYT)—With the exception of Charlie Chaplin, no actor has had as long a screen career as Fredric March. March began making movies in 1928 and has been at it ever since. After a two-year hiatus, he is coming out of semi-retirement at 75 to play Barry Hope, the kindly bar proprietor who suffers from agoraphobia, in the film version of Eugene O'Neill's play "The Iceman Cometh."

"In 1928 there was a frantic hunt for actors who could speak as with the coming of the talkies, it was discovered that several of the eminent silent idols had foghorn or falsetto voices and or bananas-stand accents," Mr. March recalled.

"I had been doing juveniles on Broadway and, in 1927, Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild engaged my wife, Florence Eldridge—who already had a New York stage reputation—and myself to take some Guild plays on the road, among them "The Guardsman" and "The Silver Cord."

"It was a ghastly experience. Often we didn't have a theater and had to play in gymnasiums, high school auditoriums, barns and former saloons. We were grateful when they found us a dirty, ill-heated hall that could, with 24 hours of applied company ingenuity, be converted into something resembling a theater."

"But that brutal tour," he went on, "proved a blessing in disguise for it took us to California where I was lucky enough to get the part of the temperamental actor,



March with his wife Florence Eldridge in the 1936 production of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night."

a caricature of John Barrymore, in the West Coast production of "The Royal Family." When we played Los Angeles, Adolph Zukor saw it and summoned me. As I went into Zukor's office, Maurice Chevalier was coming

out. We were signed for five years at Paramount on the same day and received—we found when we compared notes—exactly the same pep talk from the amiable Adolph."

Hollywood methods have changed since that day, but not always for the better for a beginner, in the opinion of Mr. March. "The studio system was in full force then," he said. "It is much decried now, but it had some advantages—at least in my case. The studios found their contracted players suitable material and booked them with publicity campaigns, grooming them to be stars. Today an actor is on his own. But after five years at Paramount and two at Fox, I decided to free-lance. Once you were established, you could exercise some independence."

"My first film was 'The Dummy,' a part talks from a Broadway melodyman. Then I was cast as a young college professor who had Clara Bow as a problem oed in 'The Wild Party.' Thereafter I was a favored leading man."

"The only two star actresses of that era with whom I did not make a film were, I think, Bette Davis and Marlene Dietrich. Marlene thought I was too short to be her vis-à-vis. But I was of sufficient stature to play opposite Jeanne Eagles, Greer Garbo, Norma Shearer, Carole Lombard, Joan Crawford, Merle Oberon, Olivia de Havilland, Katharine Hepburn, Janet Gaynor, Claudette Colbert and Sylvia Sydney, to drop a few names. Veronica Lake was another of my leading ladies, a trying business. She kept complaining that she hated the movies, but it was conceding to have René Clair as director on that one. I married her out, and I was fortunate as somewhat watered down to pass the censorship then applied."

"An actor in the talkies must have interesting and amusing things to say," Mr. March pointed out. "And I was fortunate as Donald Ogden Stewart, Ben Hecht, Anita Loos, Zoe Akins and Robert Sherwood were some of the authors who wrote my dialogue."

Stockhausen Tour

The first performances of the latest version of Karlheinz Stockhausen's "Momente," after its premiere in Cologne, will be given by musicians of the West German Radio under the conductor, and with Gloria Davy soprano soloist, in the course of a European tour. Performances are scheduled Jan. 15 in London, Jan. 17 in Brussels, Jan. 19 in Geneva, Jan. 21 and 22 in Paris (as part of the Domaine Musical season at the Théâtre de la Ville, and Jan. 24 in Zurich.

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BUSINESS

Japan Tightens Credit, Raises Bank Reserves

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan, in its first credit-tightening move in two years, announced today that it is raising its reserve ratio to combat inflation.

The new ratios—the percentage of deposits commercial banks are to place with the Bank of Japan—are 1 percent, up from 0.5 percent, for time deposits and 1.5 percent, up from 1 percent, for demand deposits.

In addition, a new ratio of 1.5 percent is to be applied to the accounts of time deposits and accounts of long-term credit.

The measures, to take effect Jan. 15, are expected to mop up about 300 billion yen (\$70 million) of surplus liquidity, bank officials said.

Steel Cartel Not Immune To U.S. Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—European and Japanese steelmakers have not become immune to U.S. anti-trust laws through their action in negotiating "voluntary" quotas on their exports to the United States.

This was decided today by a U.S. district court judge in New York, although he did not rule on whether the steel cartel is legal.

The ruling on a case brought by the U.S. Justice Department says that the steel cartel is not immune from U.S. anti-trust laws.

Nixon Empowered. Judge Gessell ruled that President Nixon had the authority to negotiate the agreement with the steel cartel without first requiring a Tariff Commission investigation and then the procedures spelled out in the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

But, the judge said, "the President clearly has no authority to give binding assurances that a particular course of conduct, even if encouraged by his representatives, does not violate the Sherman Act."

Because lawyers for Consumers Union had withdrawn their charge that the international steel agreement was a violation of U.S. anti-trust laws, Judge Gessell noted that he did not have to decide the question.

Consumers Union had originally charged that the agreement was a per se violation of U.S. anti-trust laws dealing with cartels in restraint of trade.

The Justice Department, defending the State Department officials who negotiated the agreement, maintained that the president has authority to enter into such arrangements and that the government's role in seeking the accord implied anti-trust immunity to the participating steel industry groups abroad.

Japan's Position. A Washington spokesman for Japanese steel producers said he believed the Japanese would continue to abide by the international steel agreement in the wake of Judge Gessell's decision.

Western European steelmakers and the Japanese producers had been apprehensive about U.S. anti-trust laws when they negotiated the first three-year accord with the State Department late in the Johnson administration and again when they extended the agreement for another three years in 1972.

Both overseas groups stipulated in their letters of agreement to Secretary of State William Rogers that they were undertaking it with the understanding that such international trade restrictions could not be in violation of U.S. international laws.

J.K. Brewer's Net Up 30%

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—J.K. Brewer Ltd. had a 30 percent profit increase on a rise in sales of 11.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30.

Allied said in its statement today, however, that the question of the final dividend is being discussed with the Treasury and a further announcement will be made on Jan. 12.

The company said it intends to pay a final dividend of at least 5 1/2 pence a share, bringing a total for the year to not less than 3 5/12 pence, equal to a fiscal 1971 payment.

Profit in the latest year rose £21.2 million from the 1971 £24.4 million. Turnover was £249.5 million, up from £224.4 million.

Sanyo Electric Net Up. TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Sanyo Electric's profit rose 1.7 percent in the half year ended in 30, the company said today. Profit was 2.6 billion yen (\$91 million), up from 2.5 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sanyo Electric said its sales rose to 132.7 billion yen from 129.5 billion yen a year earlier.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Egyptians Find Oil on Suez Gulf

Egyptian General Petroleum Co. (EGPC) has found oil at Ras Ghareb, on shore at the Suez Gulf. Preliminary tests showed the possibility of a daily production of 1,500 barrels. This is EGPC's fourth strike in the Gulf, after Om El Yasser, Al Amal, Shukair, and Al Kyoum. The new well was named Khair, or prosperity.

The new strike is 25 kilometers south of the Morgan field, Egypt's largest, operated jointly by Amoco, a unit of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and EGPC.

Chrysler Fears Production Halt

Chrysler Corp. says it might be forced to stop production of all autos on March 15 if it has to follow Environmental Protection Agency order to modify certain mechanisms so that the vehicles comply with the Clean Air Act. On Dec. 15, the EPA ordered General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, Nissan and Toyota to eliminate certain emission-control-system disabling devices from their 1973 autos after specified dates.

American Motors says the time required to develop and produce replacement devices would definitely take longer than the EPA deadline.

CPC Sees 20 Percent Profit Gain

CPC International expects to report 1972 earnings before a special credit "somewhere around 20 percent higher," than the \$54.6 million, or \$2.30 a share, earned prior to a \$3.1 million special charge in 1971, says James W. McKee, president and chief operating officer.

The multinational food company's 1972 earnings before the special credit will be broken down into discontinued operations, equal to about nine cents a share, and continuing operations, which

are subject to year-end adjustments and could not be estimated yet. The special credit of 85 cents a share consists mostly of proceeds from a public offering in August of stock of Funk Seeds International, now 25 percent owned by CPC. Sales for 1972 increased about 7 percent with international operations contributing about 53 or 54 percent, up from 51.7 percent the previous year, Mr. McKee notes. International operations contributed about 60 percent of CPC's 1972 earnings.

Du Pont to Expand Mylar Output

Du Pont plans a major expansion of its Mylar polyester film facilities in Luxembourg. The multi-million-dollar project will significantly increase European capacity for the product, Du Pont says, and will be completed in late 1975. Mylar is used in a wide variety of electrical insulation applications, and in engineering reproduction, printing, packaging and other industrial applications. The new facilities will employ technology developed by Du Pont in the U.S. and at present used only there.

Ford Acquires All of De Tomaso

Ford Motor has bought the remaining stock of its subsidiary, De Tomaso Inc., and changed the unit's name to Ghia Operations. Ford formed De Tomaso Inc. in late 1970 as a subsidiary, owning a majority of it. De Tomaso Inc. was responsible for Ghia in Turin, and De Tomaso Automobili in Modena, Italy. De Tomaso Automobili makes the Pantera car, a low-volume, high-priced sports car. Ghia makes and designs auto bodies. Ford refuses to disclose how much it paid for the remaining 18 percent of the shares of De Tomaso.

Go-Ahead Seen Within Six Months

U.S.-Soviet Gas Deal Waiting Approval

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Last Nov. 4, three U.S. companies announced that they expected to complete within 60 days a \$3.7-billion investment agreement for the sale of Soviet natural gas to the United States.

The 60 days have come and gone. The deal is anything but completed. It is still alive but up in the air.

The companies say they are waiting for Washington's approval. If the Nixon administration hearkens to the objections of domestic coal and natural gas producers, and rejects the venture, the sponsors say that it could be financed in Europe and Japan, which would then get the resulting export orders for gas transmission equipment.

The administration does have some reservations about the project, but officials indicate that it will probably get a conditional green light within six months. The administration's reservations have more to do with the high cost of the gas than with the national security issue of relying on the Soviet Union for a substantial volume of fuel.

Ultimately, the Federal Power Commission would have to approve the importation of the gas, including its price. As negotiators agreed by the companies and Moscow: the projected 1980 price is about three times present gas prices. The question under study here is how much fuel prices in general are likely to rise by 1980.

As outlined by the companies in a report made available to The New York Times, the venture would be the largest single Soviet-U.S. trade deal so far. It would pour into the Soviet Union \$3 billion of U.S.-made and financed gas transmission equipment—1,500 miles of 48-inch steel pipe able to withstand temperatures of 60 degrees below zero, compressors and a plant to liquefy the gas for shipment in tankers to the East Coast of the United States.

The Soviet Union would sell gas to the United States for 25 years, Moscow would pay back the investment loans from gas revenues and would earn an additional \$10.8 billion to be spent exclusively in the United States.

The three sponsoring companies—who call their project "North Star"—are Tenneco, a conglomerate with gas transmission and shipbuilding interests; Texas Eastern Transmission, a pipeline engineering company and a subsidiary of Halliburton Co.

Export-Import Bank Loan. According to the companies' plan for the North Star project, the Export-Import bank would lend \$1.5 billion directly at 6 percent. It would guarantee another \$1.5 billion in 15-year, 7 percent loans by banks, insurance companies and suppliers, Moscow.

Jobless Rate Rises To 1.3% in Germany. NUREMBERG, West Germany, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed in West Germany rose to 279,200 in December from 265,600 in November and from 269,800 in December 1971. The Federal Labor Office reported today.

The December jobless rate was 1.3 percent, compared with 1.1 percent in November and with 1.2 percent in December a year earlier.

The Labor Office said, however, that the 2.5 percent increase on the year compared very favorably with the rises of 13.2 percent and 26.3 percent respectively in November and October from the comparable year-earlier months.

Wholesale Prices Soar By 1.8 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The wholesale price index rose 1.8 percent in December—the biggest increase in almost 22 years—the Labor Department reported today.

The only comparable increases were in January, 1951, when the rise was 2.5 percent, and in February of that year when it was 1.8 percent.

There is usually a rise in wholesale prices at this time of year, but even after taking the seasonal adjustment into account the increase was still 1.8 percent. This compared with a rise of 0.6 percent in November.

The rise in wholesale prices is normally followed a month or so later with an increase in the consumer price index, which hits the housewife's purse.

Biggest increase was in the cost of farm products, which rose 6.8 percent, the largest gain since March, 1947.

Food prices have risen dramatically in recent months and have resulted in calls for controls on them.

At present, they are not controlled at the farm level as they were exempted from the wage and price controls imposed by President Nixon in November, 1971.

Meat, fresh fruit, eggs, poultry and dairy products all rose during the month.

Since President Nixon imposed the controls, the wholesale price index has risen by 6.1 percent.

The Labor Department said that of the 15 major commodity groups covered in the wholesale price index, 13 advanced, only one declined and one showed no change.

In a comment, White House

Prices Drop Slightly in Slow Trade

Wholesale Price Rise, New Controls Cited

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Stock prices edged lower in cautious trading today as volume continued its pullback from recent lofty levels on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which spent the day in minus territory, eased 0.75 to 1,047.11. Yesterday, in another quiet session, the Dow closed at a record high of 1,047.86.

"The market performed pretty well today in the face of potentially disquieting news," noted one Wall Streeteer.

He singled out the Labor Department report that wholesale prices in December posted their highest single-month advance since 1951.

A number of building stocks showed declines upon the disclosure that the Nixon administration had halted virtually all new commitments to subsidize low and middle-income housing construction.

Controls Blueprint. Adding to the wait-and-see air on Wall Street was the realization that President Nixon may reveal this week his blueprint for Phase 2 controls.

Volume ran 16.83 million shares, virtually unchanged from yesterday's pace of 16.84 million shares. A week ago, it sprinted along at the rate of 20 million shares daily.

The two point-plus losers on the active list were Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, down 1 1/8 to 14 1/2, and Mobil Oil, off 1 1/8 to 73 3/4. The grocery chain sold at a 1972-73 low of 14 3/8 earlier in the session. This compares with a high of 59 a decade ago.

Mountain Fuel Supply, meantime, fell 4 1/2 to 88 3/4, but volatile Superior Oil shot up 9 3/4 to 348 3/4.

Du Pont picked up 1 1/4 to 187 1/4 in the otherwise fractionally-mixed chemical group.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index slipped 0.01 to 26.69, while declines topped advances, 478 against 406. Turnover was 4.5 million shares, compared with 3.67 million yesterday.

U.S. Firm Authorized To Import Natural Gas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Power Commission today authorized Boston Gas Co. to import 630,000 barrels of liquefied natural gas from Algeria through Jan. 31.

The gas, equivalent to about 3.8 billion cubic feet of vaporous gas, will cost about \$1.10 per thousand cubic feet, including transportation.

Boston Gas said it will share about half the gas with other customers of Distrigas Corp.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Arthur L. Baron

Essochem Europe has named Arthur L. Baron as vice-president of Parafinins in Brussels. Mr. Baron formerly was marketing manager for Parafinins, the trade name for Exxon Chemical Co.'s range of petroleum and industrial additives.

Arthur G. Kirby is the newly-appointed director of Gillette's Continental Group based in London. Jean Pige, formerly sales and marketing manager in the French subsidiary, succeeds Mr. Kirby as president of Gillette France, in Annecy.

Two new appointments at Phillips Petroleum: Gunnar Kronfles has been named managing director of Phillips Petroleum International Belgium SA, in Overijse, while Jean-Francois Rivallier, former administrative managing director of the French subsidiary, has been appointed its president.

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